OUR MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

A RRIEF HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS.

Proceedings in the Street Commissioner's Case.

The Board of Aldermen Yield the Police Property

Two Bore Victims of the Sixth Ward Riot,

to the Metropelitan Commission.

GENERAL VIEW OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS. ACTUAL STATE OF THE VARIOUS CONTESTS FOR THE PERSERVATION OF THE CITY RIGHTS.

Public events have succeeded each other so quickly i this city since the adjournment of the Legislature, and so twistings and windings attending the new measures, reepectively, that it has become most difficult. If not an ut-ter impossibility, for the community to keep accurate: posted up with respect to the actual position of affairs. I is with the purpose of relieving our readers from this embarrasement that we present the following general view of the condition of our municipal eventions:-

THE METHOPOLIPAN POLICE rt of Appeals having decided in favor of the constitutionality of the Motropolitan Police bill, resistance to the execution of that law has practically ceased. functionaries who took a leading part in opposition to the law have bowed to the decision of the Court of Aldermen to which was referred the question as to the ition of the various police stations and property hout the city have reported in favor of surrendering them to the new Commissioners. That report was made the special order for last evening, and finally it troller has proposed to pay the members or the old Muni-cipal force up to the time of their being severally dismiss ed by the new Commissioners, or disbanded generally by the Mayor; excluding, hewever, from the benefit of this measure such members of the old force as were appointed subsequent to the organization of the new Board.
This is drawing sitogether too nice a distinction, and is perfectly absurd. The Comptroller and everybody else that all who have actually been engaged in the service of the city must be paid by the city, and it might as well be done with a good grace as not. Besides, as a matter of common decency and charity these men should not be, through any litigious or coverse crankiness on the part of Mr. Flags, kept out of their money a day longer than need be. They are poor, and most of them have families to support. They are being victimized too, by a swarm of blood-sucking money changers who are buying up their claims against the city at an immense discount. We understand that there is no impediment to the payment of those not thus matter of fair play, that an arrangement will be also made to remove this exception—so as to allow all who have been in the employment of the city as policemen, no mailer when appointed, to receive their hire from the city. ce system of New York at this moment is unre

Mayer, Recorder and City Judge is extinct in law and in brokman to be met with in the streets. The Mayors of New eneral management of the force. Of course, in case of disturbance of the peace of their respective cities, they ways have bad. An erropeous impression has prevailed that the new Commissioners absorbed all police powers serely to the general regulation, management and appoint ment of the force, but the supreme power over it in cases o ates of New York and Brooklyn, and the the the ids of the counties of Kings, Richmond and Westchester

-formerly Recorder of the city-and the Deputy Superintendents are, Carpenter for New York, and Folk ooklyn. In the latter city most of the captains and Stranahan. In this city several of the cap'ains, beside those who went over to the new Commissioner early in the fight will be retained. And it the old force will receive their re-appointment. If this principle be fairly carried out, we will begin to think

etter of the new Commissioners.

A movement has been originated in one of the up town wards to procure a repeal of the Metropolitan Police bill, and also a severance of the city of New York and some of the lower counties from the rest of the State and their erection into a new State.

THE STREET COMMISSIONERSHIP. who had been elected to that office by the Know Nothin party at the last election, the Governor of the State ap-pointed Mr Daniel D. Conover to fill the office. The office pointed Mr Daniel D. Conover to not the mountain of the new part caused to be elective under the provisions of the new charier, which gives to the executive of the city with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, the appoint ment of all heads of departments. The Mayor, acting under the plain meaning of the charter, ap pointed Mr. Charles Deviln as Street Commissioner That brought the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city into conflict. The Mayor's appointee was in Descrer to obtain it. The latter applied to the Suprem Court, Special Term, to compel Dov'in to surrender to his decided in favor of the Governor's appointed. Cotem welt.) at the suit of the Mayor and Commonalty of New of the property of the city, to wit:—the books, maps, deciments, &c., belonging to the Street Commissioner's office.

As Pevilin, under the shadow of this injunction, continued to execute the functions of Street Commissioner in despite of Judge Peabods's decision, further application was made to this Judge, first for a warrant for the arrest of Deviln and his committal to the City Prison until he should deliver up the books, and then for a search warrant, directing the She riff to search the City Hall and the Mayor's, Street Commisstoner's and Corporation Counsel's offices for the books. Pending the proceedings on this latter application, Judge Davies, another Judge of the same Court, issued yesterday a writ of certiorari, commanding Judge Peabody to sus-pend further proceedings in the matter, and to report all the testimony, &c., taken before him to the General Term of the Supreme Court on the second Monday of September Thus we have the extraordinary spectacie presented of three co-ordinate judges of the same court issuing pro-Judge Peabedy has not yet decided whether he shall

but to issue the warrants for the arrest of Devlin, and for the search for the books of the office, we will have an other conflict of authority, with it may be, serious and deplorable results, as Judge Roosevelt's Superior restraining Congver from possessing himself these books or other property of the city is in force, and of equal effect with any warrant of a contrary character that Judge Peahody may lause. If, on the contrary, he should make up his mind to obey the certiorar, the whole business will be left in in statu que till September, Derlin meanwhile occupying the office.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners appointed under the new Excite law are, for so far, in undisputed exercise of their functions as such. They have not yet been put through the dery ordeal of the law courts, simply because they have not yet taken any decided steps in the enforcement of the law. All they have done towards & has been to open an office and hold meetings to hear applications for license. Up to this time they have granted but 319 licenses to storekcop-

ers and liquor dealers.

Few if any of the members of the Liquor Dealers' Association have applied for licenses; and as this body com-

prises almost all the respectable figure dealers of the city, it follows that most of those to whom licenses have been granted are either fresh accessions to the trade, or else tioned. We do not know whether this is actually the case, but such would certainly seem to be the logical deduction

In 1854 there were 6.571 tayers licenses granted in this

city. Adding to this the unlicensed drinking houses, there must have been at least ten thousand liquor stores in the city. The number has increased tremendously since then, owing to the failure of the abourd attempt to introduce the any kind has been in force. Probably there are at this mo-ment 12,000 places in the city of New York where it good is sold, and yet but \$19 have applied for and received licenses. There are thirty-nine days more within which licenses will be granted. Then the books will be closed, and the war between the Excise Commissioners and the Liquor Pealers' Association will commence in carpest. Up to that time, we understand, no prosecutions are to be com The Liquor Dealers' Association stands pledged to defend

skilful lawyers may resert to, until finally the court o Appeals decide on its constitutionality. Up to the middle of August, at least, the liquor dealers may rest secure: but after that exciting times may be looked for.

law through all the tortuous twistings and windings tha

THE QUARANTINE AFFAIRS. We have had no renewal of hostilities on the part of the ashermen of Seguine's Point against the Commissioners for the change of Quarantine. The buildings there are placed under the charge of the Sheriff of Richmond county, the special police force detailed to take care of them baving been withdrawn. As the property there, it is to be supposed that no further illegal cts in that direction will be perpetrated. The location of enemy than the warlike oystermen. The Commissioners of Emigration have reported against the location as being, what every one knew it to be, utterly unsuited for the purpose. The old quarantine and hospital buildings are still, and bid fair to continue to be, used for the purposes for

THE HARROR BILL.

The Pilot Commissioners appointed under the new Har or bill seem to have been adopting bitherto the do nothing policy. Their fees and emoluments are to be paid out of a fund to be created from the collection of fines. But if there are no fines there can be no fund, and consequently no pay. This reflection seems to have worked its way largely into the minds of the Commissioners, for they held a meeting on Thursday and actually discussed that interesting feature of the bill. And so, as we find in our report of the meeting, they determined to set out on their own hook (that is, independently of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Underwriters), commence furthwith to en-force the law and see if the fines will pay expenses. Act ing under that decision, the Commissioners set to work and appeinted three superintendents, whose duty it is to report all violations of the act. It may be presumed, therefore, that the Port bill is really in operation. The merchants are bitterly opposed to this and the other harbo bills particularly.

This measure is denounced as a shameless and bare-faced attempt on the part of the black republican Legislature to saddle our commercial alasses with the support of some dezen lazy officials. The merchants of the port used to have a few well quali-fied men selected and paid by themselves to examine damaged cargoes, estimate the damage, ac., and their de-cision was conclusive. These are superseded by a batch of nine officials termed Port Wardens, who are estitled for the same duty to collect a commission of ope-half of one

per cent on goods so appraised, which, with other fees \$108,000 a year. It is said that a nophew and brother in-law of Governor King hold two of these fat berths. The merchants and Board of Cuderwriters disregard these new officials, and send their own surveyors on board ships as formerly; but still the Port Wardens bill is virtually in

The Central Park Commissioners have had no legal im pediment thrown in their way. They meet occasionally routine business. There is less epposition to their proceedings than to those of Commissioners under any other

THE NEW CITY HALL. ing quietly in the background, waiting for the result of the Street Commissionership contest, and for the subsi-

STREET COMMISSIONER'S CASE SCIENTS COURT—SPECIAL TERM. Before Hon. Judge Peabody.

JULY 10 .- In the matter of the application of Daniel D. Conover to comput Charles Devlin to surrender to him the books, maps and papers of the Street Commissioner's Depart ment -Mr. Field addressing the Court said :- The order and warrants I gave yesterday I destre to have settled I en deavored yesterday to get a more accurate description of the books belonging to the State Commissioner's office than that mere general description that we have livedy given. I am not able now to describe them accurately,

The Court said the first thing to be done was to settle the order; he was under the impression that the order reelf should be made for the whole, and that on the defendant refusing to comply with the order the warrant should be served. The order shall be issued, and the defendant have an opportunity of complying with it. These warrants are analagous to executions. The order issued and not complied with—non consist—there may be reasons why it could

an opportunity of complying with it. These warrants are analogous to executions. The or for issued and not complied with—non constant—there may be reasons why it could not be complied with; the hand of Providence may interpose, there may be very good reasons why the order should not be complied with, and the party should, the efore, be heard before the issuing of the penal execution. The statute itself in this particular is exceedingly meager.

Mr. Noyes said that they were under the impression that after the order was made out it was the duty of the defendant to make an affairable statistical to exempt him from imprisonment. They have, however, no objection to the suggestion of his Honor; at the same time the public interests must be looked to. As to she list of books, the defendant, Mr. Pevrin, knows exectly what they are, and they (the counsel for the peataint) desire that he should period the list for them.

The counsel for the defendant laughed at this request.

Mr. Brady was not aware of any particular obligation he was under to assist his learned friends. It is not small in war, either on the bat is field or in course of justice to assist the enemy; they did not intend therefore to give them any assistance, but on the contrary would interpose every difficulty they could. He (Mr. Brady) thought that they were acting without any authority whatever, that this proceeding was a nulkity, and that on this record there is a total wast of jurisdiction. If his Honor granted a warrant and Mr. Devlin abould be arrested a haboas corpus could be readily obtained. He objected to any enlargement of the order precented yestersay beyond the limits of the petition. There is no evidence than beviin had ever been is the possession of those books he would anbeet himself to proceeding in this matter, and that if Mr. Devlin had ever been is the possession of those possession of this proper to the injunction paid would he had no doubt about the jurisdiction, and they wished to explain what he said yesterlay about the himself to

The Court thought it better to let the order stand as it is.

but suggested that it should only apply to search the office of Mr. Devilo, and any place under his control.

Mr. Field consented to leave out of the order the offices of the Mayor and Corporation Counsel. He did not believe that the Mayor had any of the books as yet.

The order was then altered to as that the warrant should include the search of the Hall of Records and corporation yards, the spartments and rooms set apart for the duties of the office of Street Commissioner.

The order, as amended, was then handed by Mr. Field to Mr. Conover, who served it on Mr. Devilin in court and made formal demand of the book and papers.

Mr. Busteed and Mr. Devilin here is it the court, evidently bend on some other more.

made formal demand of the book sund papers.

Mr. Busteed and Mr. Devlin here is ft the court, evidently bent on some other more.

In a few minutes Mr. Noyes sail that he had an affidavit of the service of the order of the Court on Mr. Devlin and his omission to comply with the order.

Mr. Brady replied that the order had been just served on Mr. D vlin in his Bonor's presence.

Be then read the following answer:—

Mr. Devlin's answers to the demand made upon him under the order this day made by the tion. Charles A. Peabody are that he does not recognise the order as valid in law: that he has no other possession of any property connected with the office of Street Commissioner than such as belongs to his official character; that such property belongs to his official character; that such property belongs to and is in the ressession of the Mayor, Aidermen and Commonally of the dity of New York, subject to official use by him; that he has no power or right to deliver such property to Mr. Conover; and that there is now in force an injunction, duly granted by the Hon. James I. Roseevelt, restraining Conover from taking possession of the books, &c., mentioned in the aforesaid order; that a copy of such injunction has been served on said Devlin. For further answer Mr. Devlin states that he is directed by the Mayor of the city of New York to retain said books. &c., sad is advised by the Counsel for the Corporation.

CHARLES DEVLIN.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of July, 1867. Ch. A. Paneony.

Mr. Noyes said that two thirds of that answer was con-timedious and would warrant the party making it to be punished for contempt. Mr. Brady.—You had better move for committal tor con-

as the demand itself. The answer must not be sworn to necessarily.

The Court—The answer as an answer was sufficient, but if it is pretended as an answer to the order, it must be sworn to.

Mr. Brady—We can put a jural to the answer to save trouble. Thea there is the injunction.

Mr. Noyes—It is not proven.

Mr. Brady—Here it is. (Reads the injunction.)

The Court—This is not the Supreme Court of the State.

Mr. Brady—Vou are simply acting as a Commissioner under the statute. A writ of certiovari has been issued in this case, which is a stay of all proceeding, and here is the writ, which will be served on your Honor. Here it is, issued by Judge Davies. (Reads the writ.)

The following is a copy of the writ:—

The Hon Charies A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, greeting:—

We being willing for certain cause to be certified of a certain decision and order made by you on the 16th day of July, in the year 1857, in an application of Daniel D. Conover against Charles Davin, to compet the said Devlin to deliver up to said Conover the books, papers, maps sud documents connected with the office of Street Commissioner for the city of New York, which application was made under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of this State, do command you that the said application and the proceedings had before you thereon, and the testimony taken in relation thereto before you, and your decisions, precesses, warrants and orders on and during the jendency of such application, with all things touching and concerning the same, before our Justices of our Supreme Court of Judicature, at the City Hall of the city of New York, en the aecond Mouday of Systember, A. D. 1867, you send under your hand, and together with this writ, that our said Court may further thereupon cause to be done therein whatever of right ought to be done.

With the our said Court may further thereupon cause to be done therein whatever of right ought to be done.

With the our said Court may further thereupon cause to be done

down that all proceedings done in a case after the service of the certiorar are erroneous and void. The record is virtually new in the Supreme Court and your Honor is functus officio.

Mr. Field replied, and had no doubt that the course resorted to by the opposite side was for the purpose of thwarting the proceedings before this court. He believed that Mr. Conover could not have been enjoined, except up to the 3d of July. He denied that Judge Roosevelt had continued the bisunction, and challenged his opponents to produce the order. He Honor should sign the warrants, and leave it to Mr. Conover to take the fegal course with respect to them. If they were entitled to these warrants, they hoped to have them now to day. The common law writ of certiorar had no effect in a summary proceeding like this. The final determination of his Honor had not been made, because he had not signed the warrants, and therefore no writ of certiorar is could restrain bim from ficishing his proceeding. Mr. Field contended that the warrants should be signed, and go with the certiorar to the Supreme Court. Whether these warrants would be executed or not would depend upon the advice of counsel and the advice the Sheriff may get with respect to the cortiorar.

and the advice the cuterin may be suffered in the formation. The Court intimated that he would take time to consider the matter. In the meantime he would take the amended orders with him. It was ultimately agreed that he would give his decision on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, to which time the case was adjourned.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE IN STATU QUO.

acres predicted that yesterday characterized by another rumpus at the Street Commis-sioner's office, and that an immense crowd might be ex-pected to assemble to witness the sport. They were, how-ever, doomed to be disappointed, for there were few visi-ters, with the exception of several hungry reporters drawn auxiously waiting the cenouement of some reportable fraces. Their labors were, however, for naught, and after wistfully leoking over the maps of property up town, and (peer fellows) wishing that some unknown uncle would only leave them a nice little piot, they sauntered out of the office in sheer despair. Occasionally through the day an inquisitive individual, having little elec to do, would thrust his head inside the door, and perhaps go in, but invariably he be-came satisfied from the aspect of things that there was not going to be a muss, and vamosed. there was not going to be a muss, and vamosed. The fact was, that the knowing ones had gone over to the Supreme Court room, well aware that unless Mr. Condver was further empowered by the arcision of Judge Peabody to sign the order to arrest Mr. Deviln and the search warrant for the Sheriff, he could not effect anything. The Supreme Court room was accordingly crowded with an auxious multitude, keeping an eye on the door with a design to make a rush for the Street Commissioner's office in case of any demonstration in that direction. But the lawyers (unlucky fellows) who generally have the reputation of making most of the difficulty in this world, on this occasion were the instruments in preventing it, at least for the time. This phenomena may be attributed, however, not to the fact that Mr. Conover's counsel did not try bard enough for a chance to make another onslaught, but that his opponents were equally interested to defeat him, and the Judge did not seem quite read r to assume the responsibility. It will be remembered that the great event which was to affect the Street Commissioner's office, and a warch warrant giving the Sheriff authority to rearch for them on behalf of Mr. Conover. Of course these formidable documents, if signed, would have created some considerable sir, but no sensible man expected that Mr. Deviln "planyers were going to allow them to work quelly even if signed. After a little brief skirms hing among the counsel, every eye was turned towards the Judge, and every our advanced to hear what would be the momentous decision. Some looked wondering, where puzzled, and still more smiled as the very lea need Judge proceeded in his usual rambling way to take a support of the plant of the same expected that Mr. Deviln in support, but would, with some slight amendments, sign the order compelling Mr. Downs to deliver the books and papers. The connect that he did not feel authorized to sign both papers, but would, with some slight amendments, sign the order compelling Mr. Downs to deliver the books and The fact was, that the knowing ones had gone over to the

across the room, and politely showing the paper, requested him in the bindess manner to deliver to him (tonover.) the books, mapers and documents of the Street Commissioner's office. Mr. Devlin di' not seem to be in a bu'ry, or much overawed by the mandate of the Court, so he quietly informed Mr. Conover that he would take time to read the document; upon which Mr. Conover was observed to returne his soat, and from a movement of his heavy beard and moustache was supposed to smile. Mr. Devlin and Mr. Busteed were then observed to slide quictly ort of a slide door, while the imperturbable Brady waited for the gext move of the chemy. Mr. Noy es then wanted to know why Mr. Devlin would not obey the mandate of the Court to which Mr. Brady replied, on behalf of Mr. Devlin, that the Court had no business to issue the order; that if it had, Mr. Devlin had not the property in his possession and could not surrender it, and even if he could surrender it, an injunction from Judge Roosevelt would prevent him from giving it to Conover. This, of course, afforded scope for some forensic ability, which having been indulged for a sufficient length of time, Mr. Brady quietty announced that he had prosured through the instrumentality of Judge Pavice a writ of erdorari, carrying the whole proceeding before the Supremo Court at its September term. The lawyers then indulged in a further bit of buncombe, and then, about dinner time, Judge Peabody announced that he would adseurn the case until Monday morning, when he would decide us to whether he would disregard the certificar's of ar as is not supplied to decide us to whether he would disregard the certificar's of ar as is sugar the search warrant. Whereupon the assemblage dispersed, with an evident disappointment at the result, (with the exception, of course nothing could be done until Monday, though is in raid that Mr. Devlin and friends, who seemed in no way desaisaded.) It was romarked as a somewhat mysterious circumstance, that Mr. Devlin will the day to be a habeas corpus and the

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

GIVEN UP TO THE NEW POLICE.

The fifth meeting of the Board of Aldermen for this President, in the chair.

Whereas, the Hon. James Guthrie, late Secretary of the Treasury, is now on a visit to this city; and whereas, the distinguished ability and stern integrity with which he has administered the financial affairs of the nation entitle him to the profound respect and lasting gratitude of the commercial metropolis of the Union; therefore
Resolved, That the use of the Governor's room be tendered to the Hon. Jas. Guthrie, in which to receive the respects of his fellow citizens.

The STATION HOUSES GIVEN UP.

The report of the Pelice Committee on Station Houses, which was laid on the table at the last meeting and made the special order of business for last night, was then taken up.

up.

Alderman Transk thought the report of the committee
was about all right, but he would like to have the resolution so amended as to expressly give the use of all the
station boure, all police proporty, telegraphic appearan
and the office of Chief of Police to the Metropolitan Police

station houses, all police property, telegraphic apparatus and the office of Chief of Police to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

Alderman McPrepor offered to amend Mr. Tucker's amendment by ioserting in the resolution to give up the station houses, &c., that the office of the Chief of Police be not given up.

Alderman Tuckes urged that the Chief's office should be given up with the rest of the police fixtures. If it was not given up the Police Commissioners would build a new one at the cost of the city.

Alderman Fulmer moved that the amendment to the amendment with the amendment lay on the table, but by request withdrew his motion.

Alderman Syrans said that the statute declared that the city should furnish a proper office for the Superintendent of Police. The cost of the whole telegraphic apparatus was only \$15,000, and it would not counce much expense to remove the wires to any office the Commissioners might select for their Superintendent. The Chief's office would be adapted to the wates of and needed by the Street Commissioner. He thought it was a small affair, as a room equally good could be got for the Superintendent of Folice for \$300 per annum.

Alderman McSexnox said that the wires connected with the Chief's office office outle be removed in three days, and at a very little angence. The Commissioners could connect it with any office they choose; he wished them to have the telegraph capparatus as soon as possible. The increased bureaus in the Street Commissioner soffice, make a larger office for it indispensedly a conserve.

Alderman Buxy said the original cost of the telegraphic apparatus was \$15,000, but that the extra cost upon it amounted to thirty or forty thousand dollars. He knew it would cost the city from ten to twenty thousand dollars office. He wanted the Chief's office given up to the Police Commissioners.

strongly opposed to the new police as any one. He fought it with all his strength, but did not now, that the opposition had conquered, see any use in butting his head against a stone. They were beaten, and should make an honorable reteat, and rally next fail and conquer. The people will say the Common Council is spiteful, and caused the Police Commissioners to put the city to a great exprise, unless we give up this office. He thought the Chief's office should be in the City hall. He had used the Morropolitan police, and found them very useful. This amendment looks as though we were frightened of them—frightened to have them in the City Hall. He wanted to have the re publicans before them where be could see, and, if possible, convert some of them into good democrats. This struggle was all for political effect. The Alderman went on to show many reasons why the Chief's office should be given up to the Police Commissioners. Rewanted it done eigerfully, and the Board to use its industried it done eigerfully, and the Board to use its indusence to get members of the old police who had stuck to them so strongly all through the struggle, placed upon the new police. Every person says we ought to set at once and give up these station houses; it is alf folly to grather in this petty struggle.

Alder man Anans wanted the resolution and report to be adepted; he had fought the bill as long as he coult, but would not foolishly stick out any longer.

The motion on Alderman McSpedon's amendment of the amendment was then put and lest by 11 against 10.

The report and resolution as printed in the Hotald in

Alderman Tucker's amendment was then put and last by 11 sgainst 10.

The report and resolution as printed in the Herand in favor of giving up the station houses and all apparatus was then put and adopted—19 members voting in favor and 2 sgainst it.

Alderman VALENTINE stated to the Chair that the Tribum has given him the credict of making Alderman McSpedon's speech on the previous evening, and he wished it cor-rected.

The communication from the Board of Councilmen in favor of giving up the station houses, &c., to the Metropolitan police, was taken and non-concurred in—9 voting in favor of concurring and I1 against it.

This was only done as a more form.

The Board then adjourned till Monday at 5 P. M.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met last evening, but after waiting tw nimutes beyond the usual hour for commencing, the Pres ient declared the Board adjourned till Monday afternoon

OALL FOR A SPECIAL MEETING.

To THE HONORABLE PERSANDS WOOD, Mayor of the city of
New York.

The undersigned members of the Board of Councilmen
would respectfully request your Ronor to sign this their
all for a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen, on
sturday evening, the lith instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., to
sky into consideration the subject of Pransferring the proserty is the Street Commissioner's office to the Council to
the Corporation, Ac., as per recolution contained in journal
S. C. 1884.

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park met at seir rooms yesterday. Present-Commissioners Cooley.

The minutes of July 7 were read and approved

A resolution was offered requesting the Chief Engineer communicate to the Board his views as to the proper fineers necessary to carry on operations at the park, with by suggestions he might have to make as to the plans to e adopted, &c
A report was received from the Executive Committee in
yor of advertising for plans and estimates for laying out

variety of applications and communications in regard n were referred to the appropriate committee.

militee was appointed to secure so hable rooms for
commodation of the Board and its employes, and the
eder of the time of the meeting was given to the

TWO MORE VICTIMS TO THE LATE RIOTS IN THE SIXTH WARD.

two more of the wounded to the late riots in the ward have passed away. Thomas Sparks, a special po-liceman, residing at No. 109 East Sixteenth street, and John Meyers, a tinemith, residing at 152 West Nineteenth street, were both reported dead at the Coroner's office yesterday, from the effects of wounds received during the Fourth of July riots in the Sixth ward.

THOMTS SPARKS. Sparke, t appears, was appointed special pol

veying a di-orderly character to the White street head followed by a gapr of rewdies supposed to be connected with the "Dead Rabbing," and was strock in the bead with a brick or paving stone and felled sonseless to the carth. He was conveyed to the residence of his wife as above, and there roundined until Thorsday night, when he breathed his last the deceased was quite a respectable man, and had a large family of children, who are now left entirely destitute. Mr. sparks was a native of New York, and was 49 years of age. Coroner Perry has already commenced hold man inquest in the case, with the bope of inding some close to the golity parties. It appears from what the Coroner could learn that deceased was attached by a party of men and boys, who were parading the areats after the first attack was made by the Boad Rabbits upon the Bowery boys, at No. 40 Bowery; that in all probability the same crowd that took part in the row at No. 40 Bowery was the one which attacked and boat the policeman in discharge of duty. The evidence, as adduced yesterday, was very brief, being continued to the tertimony of deceased's widow. The evidence of Mrs. Sparks reaches follows—
Mary Anne Sparks, residing at 100 Fast Systeenth street, heing duly sworth, says—Beceased was my bushand; he left his home on Friday right, the 3d inst, and on Sa turday morning, the 4th inst, he was brought home wounded; when he came he took man that he had been almost killed; that he had been appointed a special policeman the evening previous; that while on his beat into on Friday night he heard a man in Catherine street crying "murder." and running to the place he saw one man beating the other; that he arrested the assainant, and while he was taking his prisoner towards While street (the crowd following him) he was hit by rome missile which knocked bim down, and his prisoner compacil. Wednesday afternoon deceased began to get worse from the effect of his injurier, was wandering in his mind, and continued to fail until 7 o'clock last evening, when he died.

The threetigation will be continued to day, at 10 o'clock A. M., when it is expected that some important evi

The case of John Meyers is perhaps one of the most sin. gular on record. He was a total stranger in the lower part of the city, and while passing from the Bowery to the side by a stray bullet from one of the revolvers used on that occasion. What renders this case so singular

COMMITMENT OF HOLMES FOR TRIAL—THE STRAM-BOAT QUESTION—QUARANTINE RULES, RTC. County Court of Sessions, and fixed the bail for his ap-pearance at \$250, which was immediately given The Quarantine Commissioners had a consultation yes-

old and new Quarantine anchorages. They find that they aftair, as a room equally good could be got for the Superintendent of Police for \$500 per annum.

Alderman M. Seknon said that the wires connected with
the Casef's office could be removed in three days, and at a
very little expense. The Commissioner's coiled connect it
with any office they choose, he wished them to have the
telegraphic apparatus as soon as possible. The increased
bureaus in the Street Commissioner's office, make a larger
office for it indispensably a coessary.

Alderman Birch said the original cost of the telegraphic
apparatus was \$15,000, but that the extra cost upon it
amounted to thirty or forty thousand dollars. He knew
it would cost the city from ten to twenty thousand dollars.
The commissioners say that among the first things they
did they apportised a part of their original appropriation.
Alderman Teckes again urged that the Catef's office be
given up.
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given up.
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given up.
Alderman Wisson did not know how be could cost
the city to expense.
Alderman Wisson did not know how be could vote for
the amendment. He did not see any use in builting applicati
in small things. The statute compels the city to give up
all the police property, and they must do it. He was as
strongly opposed to the new police as any one. He fought
it with all his strength, but did not now, that the opposition had compared, as any one in builting hards

The Commissioners asy that among the first things they
did they apportised a part of their original appropriation
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given up.
Alderman Visson did not know how be could cost
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the amendment. He did not see any use in builting to get a small room for fear, as they say, of putting
to get a small room for fear, as they say, of putting
to get a small room for fear, as they say.

Alderman wisson did not know how be could yot for
the amendment. He did not see any us can get plenty of boats who will enter into the

Dr. Thompson, the Health Officer, has prepared the fol-lowing roles for the regulation of quarantined vessels at this pert—

1. Quarantine colors must be ween in the main shrouds

of all vessels at Quarantee, unturine commander shall or furnished with a bill of health—and a light must be hoist-ed at night.

2. All persons whatever belonging to a vessel at Qu-rantine are strictly prohibited from going on shore, except at the Health Office wharf, unless by permission of the Health Officer.

3. All persons whatever belonging to a vessel at Qua-rantine, are forbid to take on board with them any person who did not arrive in such vessel; and all passengers or other persons who live on shore are also prohibited from going on board their own vessels, except by permission of the Health Officer.

4. All communication between vessels put under Quar-antine is expressly orchibited.

5. No boat shall be permitted to come on shore without an efficient in it, and only between sun rising and sum set-ting, unless in cases of distress or sickness; and all boats must be alcogaide or on board by sendown. The bell of the Health Office boat house will be rung ten minues be-fore sundown to give noice to all boats to go off to their respective vessels.

fore sundown to give noice to all boats to go off to their respective vessels.

6. On Sundays all boats must put off to their respective vessels.

6. On Sundays all boats must put off to their vessels by ten o'clock in the morning, when the boll well be rung to give such notice, and the boats must not come on shore again before six o'clock in the vening.

7. No boat or raft is permitted to go along side of a vessel at Quarantine, or to have intercourse, communication or dealing with her crew or passengers for any purpose whatever, without a written permit from the Health Officer.

8. Provisions and other necessaries, intended to be sent on board of a vessel at Quarantine, must be embarked from the Health Officer wharf only, except the Health Officer grants as a special permit to proceed to any other wharf.

9. No rum or sufficient liquous shall be sent or taken.

from the Health Office wharf only, except the Health officer grants as a special permit to proceed to asy other wharf.

9. No rum or spirituous liquors shall be sent or taken on board of venels at Quarantine, except an order from the commander of the venel, signed by the Health Officer.

10. Commanders of venels are accountable for all irre gularities committed on board their restoctive vensels, and for the conduct of such of their people as they may send on shore: and if any person shall clope from their vensel a report thereof must be immediately made to the Health officer.

11. Universal cleanliness must be preserved on board.

12. Wind salls must be constantly kept up in each hatchway, and trimmed to the wind, except on ascount of the weather or discharging the cargo.

13. The bilge water must be completely pumped out at least twice a day, and water from alongide be put in the pump, until the water so pumped out shall be clear and free from any offensive smell.

14. All foul wearing apparel and bed clothes of the efficers and seamen, must be washed and aired; the beds empited and the ticks washed, when the filling may be put in again, if it is in good condition.

15. No refuse beds or bedding or other material must be thrown overboard from any vessel under or subject to quarantine; and the master of each and every said vessel is hereby notified to burn such refuse material immediately on arrival.

40. The forecastic and steerage to be scrubbed, scraped, and then washed throughout with a solution of chloride of lime.

15. All infractions of the foregoing rules will be punished as the law directs, viz:—

17. All infractions of the foregoing rules will be pusished as the law directs, viz:—
Every master of a vessel subject to Quarantine or visitation by the Health Officer arriving in the port of New York, who shall refuse or neglect either to remain with his vessel at Quarantine during the period assigned for her Quarantine, and while at Quarantine to comply with the directions and regulations prescribed by law, and with such as any of the officers of Health, by virtue of the authority given to them by law, shall prescribe in relation to his vessel, his cargo, himself, his passengers or crew shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a line not exceeding two thousand sollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding twelvo months, or by both such line and imprisonment. R. H. THOMYSON, Health Officer.

The above rules will go into effect immediately, and a copy of them is to be served upon all quarantined vessels. All infractions of the foregoing rules will be punish-

DEFENCE OF THE NEW YORK MILITARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

It has been said that the military of New York, unlike the Fire Department, were of no utility, and their existence only a waste of time and money. But how signally has this sophistry been exploded! During the late riots they have proved themselves to be a most valuable citithey have proved themselves to be a most valuable citizen organization. The police, in its inexperience and discognazized state, were mable to quell the disturbance that existed on the 4th and 5th July, and but for the timely aid whiteh was rendered by the military there is no knowing where these scenes of bloodshed would have ended. Too much importance cannot be ascribed to our citizen soldiery. The Seventh Regiment National Geard, and the Eighth Regiment Washington Grays, both wearing the same state o uniform, and both being under the best

THE INQUEST ON BERNARD'S REMAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD. In your paper of this morning I notice in your report of the Coroner's investigation that Israel Bowers, a regular Rabbit, urging the rioters on," &c. Next, J. C. Chen, of six o'clock, and saw a man shoot Bernard while he (Bernard) was in the act of throwing a brickbat." Now then quainted with the Bead Rabbit party to identify Bornard at one of them; and next, Mr. J. C. Cohen must be easily out of his recicoing when he says that Bernard was shot as six o'cleck. Now I know, and cas prove by four persons besides myself, that we were in his company hills a quarter past seven, over half a mile from the scene of the riot, sud when he left our company he was perfectly aber, not having o'rank anything at all during the afternoor. The object of my writing this is, that I know Bernard was a peaceable citizen, having a wife and family dependent on him for support, and it will be an everlasting can to his distracted family to bear through life the thought that the public recognized him as a leader in a riot. I may mention here that it was on Mr. Bernard's way home that led him through curiosity, the same as many other innocent people, to go through Bayard street on the night be was shot, in conclusion, there afe many friends of Mr. Bernard m the city who can prove that he was an honeat, urright and peaceable citizen.

Musical and Dramatic.

Decidedly the most interesting fact in the world of art, Madame La Grange, has been able to sucisin herself so the Academy of Music. As this is believed to be the first crushing weight of such a burthen, it excites much atten riod, and she begins to experience a fact which so previous artists of her rank ever realized, as none have ever before appetite for the novelty of her first coming; which not long since was much of the reason by which people in this country were stimulated to encourage art at all. been with us whilst the press has brought all its powers to bear upon the task of creating a wide familiarity she sang in "Trovatore," and although the majority of the professed resident pairons of the opera have left the city, yet were there so many strangers from all parts of the country present, that the number of her audience yielded upwards of \$2,700, the greater portion of which was taken for a choice of scats before two c'clock yesterday after-

glittering Brignoil, most and drink to the excellent and rotund Amodio, professional reputation to the contraite, Miss Phillips, place and propriety to the renorous Coletti, and a sure surplus secured to the treasurys of the Academy—yet, with all this, the cram, the enthusiastic appreciation, and the cash in Ia Grange's strong box, bave a fundamental basis in the constant advocacy of the press. It is through this means that art has been brought

The Opera House last night presented the old accustomed splendid array as reviewed from any point where the rowded tiers could be seen. All even to the amphitheatre were packed, both seats and passage ways. Yet it appears that large numbers were turned away after is just now when so many traders and visiters are in the It is to be hoped that In Grange will be induced by her success to extend her season for another week.

It is not at the Academy alone that this is at Miss Logan, at Wallack's theatre, affords also nightly evidence of the honest success which a just and wide publi evening an engagement in which she has windicated he rank as a first class transfigure, and established a new era in her artistic career. For her success here Miss Logan's talent has been her war-She has yet to reap the further benefits which a just vindication of that success has had in a journal addressing, not merely the denizons of one or two

and of other States.

Strakorch and his troupe have just returned from a par tial tour of the Union and the Canadas with the Inalberg troupe. They went over ground already in a good degree barvested, as it was thought, by the previous four of the king of the clavier, with Ulman. But they have nevertheless returned with some twenty thousand deliars cleared. All parts of the country are now thoroughly waked up in the matter of a taste for art, especially for music. The newspaper has precured an agitation of this matter which will yet result in a patronage and field for

The other places of amusement in the city are all well patronised, especially Niblo's, the favorite summer resert, which, with the new dansense, Signorita Solia, is now in a nightly picthora of delighted persons.

Touching upon these successes within our immediate scope and away, it is pleasant to see that still beyond there

are other fields of art in successful tiliage. The favorite of young New York, "the magnificent Vestvali," like La most skilful impressarios had falled, has also been reaping a rich success. Where the dominion of La Grange Vestvali extend-Mexico, Havana, the cities of America, all the ancient empire of the Spaniards in the her in a rich affluence characteristic of the clime. She is now on her way to Europe again to reorganize her opera

WALLACK'S THEATRE-BENEFIT OF MICH FILIES LOUISN TOtress, closes her successful engagement at Wallack's the-atre, when she takes a benefit, and will appear as Juliet

that was known respecting Miss Legan when she first ap-peared in this city, she has had a remarkable roccess. result due to ber unequalled merits as an artiste; and it to to be hoped that the ovation to night will be werthy the

a reply from Gen. Sanders, late of the Sisaraguan army, to the letter published a day or two since by thes. Henningeen. It occupies reveral pages, with data controverting what Gen. H. bas stated. We omit its publication for two reasons :- First, its length; and, second, we do not desire o continue the controversy; but in justice to Gen. Sanders we give a paper signed by officers and men who served under him, and a letter written by Gen. Walker to a friend in San Francisco --